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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1846.

NO. 49.

PORTFOLIO.

RUTH.

BY MRS. PIERSON.

"Thy God shall be my God!" Strong was the truth. Of that young Moabitess, who forsook Her native country and her father's house For Israel's God. There is no spot on earth Where sunshine is so bright, the dew so pure. The grass so green, the summer flowers so sweet. The birds so blithe, as in our native land. Beside our father's hermitstone gushes up The only spring of human tenderness In which the heart can bathe without a fear Of falsehood, treachery, or forgetfulness. But Ruth had heard of God. She could not stay.

Where men bow down to demons; so she broke All her heart's idols, and went trembling forth. Poor, and a widow, to a stranger land. To seek the living God. No dream of love, Of wealth, or fame, allured her. Meek of heart Was that fair gentle creature, who went forth To be a gleaner in the field of him With whom she should find grace. Well didst thou prove.

Couldst thou then, While gleanings barley o'er the stubble field, Have look'd beyond the impenetrable mist That hides the vista of futurity? From our presumptuous vision, thou hadst seen Love, wealth, and princely honors waiting thee, And thy descendants, an illustrious line Of kings and princes, reaching down to him, Of whose dominion there shall be no end, And thy name written for posterity, And honored to the latest hour of time.

Miscellanies.

THE DOMESTIC RELATION.

We conceive of no more Heaven-like circle than is embraced within the limits of a virtuous and happy family. There is nothing beneath the skies more ennobling to human nature than such a household—where mildness and virtue, kindness and love, industry and peace, go hand in hand together. Where a contented and cheerful spirit chases away the gloom of the world, and Religion, with her sweet lessons of philosophy, softens and purifies the heart. Where the head of the family is recognized and respected as such—and the greatest happiness is derived from his approving smile. Where the low sweet voice of Woman is seldom heard but in accents of gentleness and love, and the name of mother is never uttered unassociated with some undear epithet. Such a family can only be collected together under the influence of a happy marriage—a union of hearts as well as hands—a tie consecrated by pure and chaste affection—an engagement formed on earth, but sanctioned in Heaven. Of such a union, the Angels who dwell in the bright abodes of the blest, must downward turn their spiritual eyes, and while they gaze with looks of interest and love, delight in and rejoice over the same.

HAVE COURAGE.

Have the courage to confess ignorance whenever, or with regard to whatever subject you are really uninformed.

Have courage to treat difficulties as you would obnoxious weeds—attack them as soon as seen. Nothing grows so fast.

Have the courage to be silent when a fool prates; he will cease the sooner; besides, what can he or you gain by prolonging the conversation.

Have the courage to resist, by anticipation, that persuasion which your judgment condemns. A decided refusal is soon made, and like a dip into water, you are all the fresher after.

Have the courage to tell the truth, and you will find it much easier, and requiring much less hardihood, than falsehood. Liars are very brave.

Have the courage to prefer ease to elegance; consistency to fashion; never forgetting what is due to society as well as to yourself.

Have the courage to be bold in your friend's cause, and modest in your own.

Have the courage to get out of bed immediately that you ask yourself the question as to whether you shall do so or not. The advantage must be in getting up.

Have the courage to acknowledge your fear of God—it is rank cowardice to deny it.

Have the courage to own your altered opinions, upon conviction—you need not be ashamed of being wiser to day than you were yesterday.

A Gem.—In an account of a lost child in Missouri, going the newspaper rounds, we find a sentiment, that, for a simple expression of that confiding reliance on the Divine care, which should characterize a believer in Providence, we have never seen surpassed. The little boy, narrating the incidents of his wanderings, when night came says, "It grew very dark, and I asked God to take care of little Johnny, and then went to sleep."

Poor Pay.—What's the matter, uncle Jerry? said Mr. ——, as old Jeremiah R. was passing by, growling most ferociously.

"Matter?" said the old man. "Why, I've been luggin' water all mornin' for Dr. C.'s wife to wash with; and what do you suppose I got for it?"

"About ninepence."

"Ninepence!" She told me the Doctor would pull a tooth for me sometime."

A SINGULAR BURIAL.

The Courier des Etats Unis from the "Avenir" of Point Peter, Guadalupe, gives the following instance of superstition remaining amongst the blacks of that island. The occasion was the burial of a negro cook:

A few moments before taking up the coffin, all the cooks of Point Peter, a pretty imposing number, had arrived at the house of the dead. Each wore upon his mourning dress, the white apron symbol of the profession, and carried in his hand—one a carving knife—one a sauce pan, one a frying pan—in a word, all the kitchen tools accompanied all the cooks. The coffin was followed up by a complete meal—carefully prepared, and which would have been much better for a living, than a dead man. There were fine looking roast fowls—iced hams, plates of baked rice—and the usual complements of these dishes, which, carried with becoming gravity—with their crepe covering—recalled a distant idea of the caparisoned war horse following the last march of his master.

At intervals, in the funeral procession were heard loud, or smothered cries—not of heart stricken mourners, but of cocks and ducks, whose heads were cut off from time to time, with great solemnity, and their blood sprinkled along the road.

Arrived at the outskirts of the city, the procession halts, and then begins a most singular movement; some rub the kettle, some sharpen the knives, some blow violently the invisible bellows. One is apparently broiling a chop, another cutting up parsley, another turning the spit, and another tasting the sauce. It is a final representation of the bustling scenes of a kitchen on great occasions—a last discharge over the funeral of the cook, like the military discharge over the grave of a soldier. When the coffin was let down, the dishes they had brought were all placed in order upon it, and the well-provisioned body covered with earth. The crowd returned, at their leisure, convinced, no doubt, that the dead would fare well in his tomb.

MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

A story is told of an eccentric officer, now on the banks of the Rio Grande, showing that he is inclined occasionally to overlook slight breaches of military etiquette. The officer had returned from a convivial party, and felt in pretty good humor with himself and every body else. Being inclined to breathe the fresh air, and suffer the effects of good cheer to evaporate, he selected a patch of green sward in camp for a promenade, and commenced slowly walking backward and forward. Now it so happened that a sentinel on duty had post directly in the officer's line of march, and every few minutes would encounter his superior officer, and, as in duty bound, his musket would be presented to salute him, and when he had passed, brought to the shoulder again. This continued for a long time, till the sentinel was quite tired of saluting him, and at last said, "Colonel, if you pass this way again, I shan't salute you." His officer paused, spread his legs, surveyed the man from his glazed fatigue-cap to the toes of his brogans, and back to his cap again, and thrusting his hands deep into his breeches pockets, exclaimed, "And if you think I care whether you do or not, you are most in-fierally mistaken, my fine fellow—that's all I've got to say," and resuming his promenade, the officer and private passed each other with the utmost indifference.—*N. O. Pic.* July 26.

A good anecdote is told of Lieut. G., while on board one of our ships of war, which does equal credit to his honor and his gallantry. A distinguished member of the juponadom of a northern city was dining on board, with a mess of officers, and when the wine began to circulate pretty freely, entertained the company with a recital of several amours of which he was, of course, the hero. It happened that in one of these he ventured to slander a lady of spotless reputation, an acquaintance of Lieut. G. The gallant officer heard him through without interruption, and then rising from the table informed him of his acquaintance with and respect for the lady he had so wickedly traduced. "O, don't mind it, Grif, don't mind it," exclaimed our hero, "it is all a lie, you know; I only told it to amuse the mess." Lieut. G. very coolly turned him around, gave him a stout licking, and followed it up until he had ejected him from the state room, observing very quietly, "don't mind it, —don't mind it; I'm only doing it for the amusement of the mess." A roar of laughter followed the disconcerted Manlini as he slid into a boat, and the man in the stern sheets cried "give way."

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go up to Heaven?"

"Yes, my dear, they will be all alike there."

"Then, ma, why don't rich and poor christians associate here?"

The mother did not answer.

John Sinich has said many good things, among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own.

Look out for Locofofo papers turning a somerset and praising the British tariff of 1846. They will do it.

"About ninepence."

"Ninepence!" She told me the Doctor would pull a tooth for me sometime."

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT HER OWN REQUEST.

The following extraordinary case occurred a short time since in Wurtemberg; we find it related in a foreign journal:

Adam Gayring, a man sixty-four

years of age, of honest and upright dealing,

loved and respected by all who

knew him, presented himself on the sult,

before the authorities of Heiden-

heim, and stated calmly that he had just

killed his wife. His declaration was

immediately taken as follows:—"My

wife," he said, "as every one knows,

has been suffering for a long time from

illness, and at times the pains she had to

endure were such as to affect her reason;

she latterly gave up all hopes of recov-

ery, and continually repeated that not

only life was a torment to her, but that

if I died before her, she would be redu-

ced to misery. This morning, after we

had read together the 4th chapter of the

book of Judges, (they were devout peo-

ple, and read the Bible every day,) she

requested me to drive a nail into her

temple, as Jael did to Sisera, as such a

death seemed to her short and easy, and

would put an end to her sufferings; she

said she forgave me beforehand for the

act of which she absolved me before

she died.

The Commonwealth that had given

her birth, life, favor, wealth, station

and power, called upon him to stretch

forth his arm and save her; he has an-

swered the call as the assassin responds

to the mercy cry of the helpless. Alas!

poor Pennsylvania!

An empire within

herself, possessing more of the real ele-

ments of wealth and greatness than the

entire Union besides, she has been sacri-

ficed to the dogmas of the South—pros-

trated and trodden down to earth by

those who were pledged, orally and in

writing, to stand by her. The fraud must

be wiped out—REPEAL is the word, and

we set the ball in motion, even though we

stand "solitary and alone."

But we

shall not be alone. The rough stout

arms of sixteen thousand iron-workers

and miners, will roll on the ball, nor will

it stop till justice has been done to Penn-

sylvania.

Tennessee! What shall Pennsylvania

say to her?

We gave her a President

to whom she refused her vote; she has

given us, by the instructions of her le-

gislature, the enviable tableau of a ruined

and disgraced Commonwealth.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

The democratic prints, who still dare to brazen out the Tariff fraud, are calling upon their partisans to suspend their

opinions, to keep cool and steady, and to

await orders from head quarters.

There is a wondrous facility in these papers for

accommodating themselves to the circum-

stances, and they imagine that they can

mould the public voice to their will.

The interests—the pockets—the sus-

tance of Pennsylvania are endangered,

and these appear forcibly to the most acti-

ve party man.

And yet the democratic

presses call on the people to rally to

the support of those who have deceived

them, and talk as complacently and ofter

advice as freely as if their previous fraud

had not been detected.

It makes no dif-

ference with these organs, whether they

are up or down, they still assume infalli-

bility and are as oracular as ever.

They are like the Laird of Bowneorn, who,

while travelling home on horseback one

night, "a little fool," came to a brook that

crossed the road; and the Laird's horse,

being pretty well used to have his own

way, stopped short and put down his

head to take a drink.

This had the ef-

fect to make the poor Laird lose his bal-

ance, and away he went

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE LAST DAY of the Session.

A SCENE.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The House met at eight, with a decided majority of empty benches. Each of these present appeared full of anxiety, as though the fate of the whole Union depended upon him. Order appeared to be out of the question, and there was a constant murmur of voices like that which arises from a large school on the eve of a holiday. Some members stood in the aisle before the Chair, and gesticulated with vehemence. Others wandered about taking snuff, and dealing liberal pinches to their brethren, for which they received liberal pinches of the best chewing tobacco in return. When members have received their pay and mileage from the Sergeant-at-Arms, it always makes them wonderfully good natured.

The first business was the consideration of the amendments to the Naval Pension bill, in committee of the whole. It was reported to the House with a non-concurrence in the amendment of the

Senate. The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

About forty members then sprang to their feet, and shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker bounded with his mace, and called "order," but order had gone

long ago, with a determination not to return at the present session. So members kept shouting and the Speaker kept hammering with his hammer, until at length the Speaker got the victory. But silence lasted for a few minutes only, for the refractory members returned to the charge and kept bellowing at the top of their voices, for this, that, and the other bill to be taken up.

Several private bills from the Senate, to which there was no opposition, were taken up and passed.

A motion to go into committee for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton was most ungraciously negatived.

The process was almost overbearing, and members kept shouting on the Speaker, and waving bills and resolutions in their hands like mad men.

One refractory gentleman suggested that the Speaker had better employ some one to hammer for him, while he attended to the requests of members.

Several old foxes, who had got all the bills through some days ago, sat

still in their seats eating peaches and apples, and laughing at the struggles of their less experienced friends. "Woe be to the man with weak lungs. In a struggle like this, he stood no chance. The man who could shout, 'Mr. Speaker!' with the voice of a roaring lion, or an enraged bull, was sure to get the best chance for the floor."

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a most desperate attempt to induce the House to go into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, the Indian agent in Oregon. He said it was a burning shame that Mr. White should not be paid.

Objection being made, Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules. The result was 90 to 20—no quorum.

A message was here received from the Senate, but objection was made to its consideration on the ground that no quorum was present. [Cries of "there is a quorum, but members won't vote."]

The message from the Senate, being the result of the labor of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was finally taken up.

Mr. M'KAY stated in explanation that the committee of conference had not, as was rumored, inserted in the bill the "Mexican two millions" bill, although he admitted that such appropriation had been considered.

The report of the conference committee was then unanimously concurred in, and the bill was signed by the President.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, which having been laid aside to be reported, Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to take up another bill for the relief of the same individual. This created a real hurricane, and there was a noise like the explosion of ten thousand cedar barrels.

Various points of order were raised and discussed with great spirit. Some members, on scholastic shouting, that their voices sounded like damaged trumpets. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said that the Chair had assigned him the floor, and he intended to keep it. He was not, however, able to keep his word, for there were at least a score of competitors who fairly shouted him out of his right.

Mr. Thompson made a second attempt, but the whirlwind passed over him again. He bent beneath its violence, and at last actually got a hearing. He went into a long explanation of the report of the committee in the case of White.

Members called him to cut it short, whilst others said, "Thompson, take your hon."

Here the committee rose to receive a message from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Smithsonian Bequest bill, and transmitting the report of the conference committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

The report of the committee of conference was agreed to. So the Naval appropriation bill is finally passed.

The consideration of the bill for the relief of Elijah White, was then resumed in committee, and finally reported with amendments. The amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. J. B. Hunt moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report a bill from the committee on public lands, amidst cries of "You can't come in." "Look out, Hunt."

Mr. William Hooper, of Columbia, Pa., was drowned a few days ago whilst bathing in the Susquehanna.

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EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity,

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinbefore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of August next, viz:

COACH MAKING.

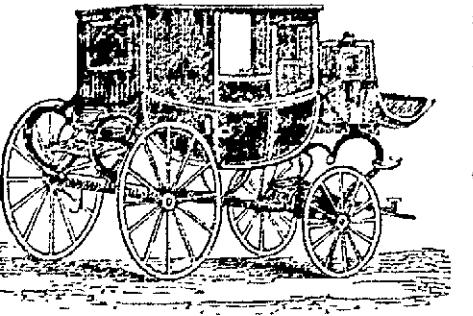
Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as



Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found	33 1/2	per yard.
Cloth, narrow,	45 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans,	25	"
Blanketing, narrow,	35	"
Linseys,	31 1/2	"
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35	"
Do. white,	31 1/2	"

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz.—At George Basehart's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown, and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Mr. Jacob Peeler's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27.

All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

Exchange on England in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms \$3 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1,50 per annum; monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12¢ cents.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Exchange hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BANK NOTES.—Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 17, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. PLUMER & WILDE, Photographers, have taken rooms at Col. McCreary's, in this place, and will be prepared, to-day, to take portraits on the Daguerreotype system. We have seen some specimens of their execution, and think them very correct and beautifully finished.

The following was omitted in the Temperance proceedings, published in first page.

Committee under Resolution No. 16—Prof. Jacobs, D. A. Buehler, Rev. B. Keller, James Moore, Robert M'Ilhenny.

Minister to Russia.

RALPH J. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the place of Charles S. Todd, recalled.

Military Promotions.

A large number of brevet appointments have been made in the Army by the President, and confirmed by the Senate—including all those who distinguished themselves in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Capt. May and Capt. Duncan got two "hoists"—brevet Major for general gallant conduct, and brevet Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and highly distinguished conduct in the battle of Resaca de la Palma."

Potato Rot.

From various sections of the country we hear of the progress of this disease in the Potato. The Albany Argus says—"The new crop, it is feared, will encounter even a worse fate than the crop of the last year."

Death of an Authoress.

Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna, better known under the widely popular name of "Charlotte Elizabeth," the author of a variety of admirable works, died at Ramsgate, England, on the 12th of July.

Mr. Adams.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American mentions that the venerable John Quincy Adams was to leave Washington for his home on Thursday last, with his lady and family, and remarks—"Mr. A. seems quite feeble. No wonder. He is just upon the threshold of fourscore years, and has led not only an industrious but an exciting life. It is hardly to be expected that his own inclination, or the partiality of his constituents will enable him to pass many more seasons in the public service."

The Right Rev. BENEDICT FENWICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston, died in that city on Tuesday morning, after an illness of many months.

ELIOT DURRITT, the "Learned Blacksmith," is now on a visit to Europe, and has met with a most cordial reception in England, and made a very favorable impression. There is quite a glowing account given of his reception at Manchester.

W. M. PRICE, formerly U. S. District Attorney for the District of New York, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself through the head, at the Pistol Gallery of the Gymnasium in that City. Since his return from France, whither he went with the celebrated defaulter, Swartwout, he has endeavored to reinstate himself in practice, and the position in society which he formerly occupied, but none of his former clients would entrust him with their business. The consequence was that he became embarrassed, and was not able to support his family. Despondency ensued, and he committed suicide.

Arrival of the Great Western. The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Monday last, with dates to the 25th of July. There is very little of interest by her.

The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for Indian Corn. Large quantities were sold in Liverpool on the 29th at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article that can be purchased.

A fearful accident occurred at Lodianah, in India, on the 24th of May. The barracks there were blown down, and 84 men, women and children of the English 50th Regiment perished, 135 were wounded, and 4 privates were missing.

Some fine specimens of gold have recently been discovered in Dedham, Mass. This is said to be the first discovery of gold, in any place, in New England.

Another Storm.

On Sunday afternoon the 9th, there was another terrific storm at Baltimore, of thunder and lightning, rain, hail and wind. There was a greater quantity of rain fell than on the preceding Friday, and great damage was done to the streets. The same storm was also very severe at Philadelphia, and other places from which we have heard.

Vice-President DALLAS having retired from the Chair of the Senate on Saturday, Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, was elected President pro tempore.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, at noon.

ELECTION RETURNS.

North Carolina.

The Whigs of North Carolina have achieved a glorious victory at their late election. Mr. GRAHAM (whig) is elected Governor by a majority of between 5 and 10,000. Both branches of the Legislature will also be Whig—the House by nearly 20 majority, and the Senate by 2. Last year the Senate was a tie. Well done, good old "North State!"

Kentucky.

There is no use in giving details. The Whig triumph is as complete as could be desired—the majority in the Legislature being overwhelming. How else (remarks the Intelligencer) could it be in the State where Henry Clay lives!

Indiana.

The returns are yet incomplete. The Whig gain is very great, but not sufficient, it is thought, to elect the Whig candidate for Governor. The probability is that Mr. Whitcomb (loc.) is elected by a very small majority. Both branches of the Legislature, however, will be WHIG!

Illinois and Missouri.

The returns from these States indicate that the Locofocos have carried them by their usual majorities.

Discharge of Volunteers.

All the Louisiana, Alabama and Missouri volunteers have been discharged by Gen. Taylor, pursuant to orders from the War Department—some because they were mustered into the service by Gen. Gaines, and others because they were enlisted but for three months.

The force thus offensively dismissed is said to be nearly \$8,000 men. The expense attending the organization, equipment, sending, maintaining, and returning this body of men, it is remarked by a writer from New Orleans to the National Intelligencer, "must exceed two millions of dollars, without one particle of advantage being derived to the country or to the success of the campaign, but, on the contrary, much injury, both from the dissatisfaction and irritation created among those that return, and the volunteers from the other States who remain. The disadvantage to Gen. Taylor from losing the services of these volunteers will be very great, as they were accustomed to the climate, and would bear the heat and exposure better than any other of the volunteers under his command, all of whom will have to go through a regular course of acclimation, under which many of them will perish; and, indeed, considerable mortality already prevails among the Western volunteers. It must also very much derange his plans, and cause great confusion in the different Departments in providing for the instant return of such a large body of men."

The French Claims.—The Veto.

As was expected, the President sent in a veto of the bill providing for the payment of claims for French spoliations prior to the year 1800. The burden of the President's reason is, that because the claims have not been paid for more than forty years, therefore the Government will not pay them at all. On this principle (says the American) in forty years more, the claimants may be called on to pay something to the Government. It is a serious responsibility which Mr. Polk has assumed by this veto. He might strike down a public measure, and while receiving the censure of one class of politicians, he would be sustained by another.

But in this case the complaint of the widow and the orphan will rise up against him; the outcry of the destitute; the indignation of exhausted petitioners for justice, who with hopes long deferred and now excited to the utmost verge of expectancy, are doomed to a final, an irretrievable disappointment. It is therefore laboring in his vocation.

On Monday last, the mercury rose to $90\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday last, in this place—being the highest, with two or three exceptions, this season.

MR. McCLEAN'S AMENDMENT.

While the Ware-housing bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives about two weeks ago, Mr. McCLEAN, our Representative, offered an amendment to the bill to increase the duty on iron, &c. The amendment was not sustained. This furnished an opportunity for the correspondent of the York Gazette to throw

dust into the eyes of the readers of that paper, and endeavor to shield the locofoco administration from the odium of passing the British Tariff Bill. The article has been copied into the "Compiler," with the same view. The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette refers to the matter as follows:

"The Washington correspondent of the York Gazette, who is probably the editor himself, makes a furious onslaught upon the Whigs of the House because they did not come forward and vote for an amendment offered to the Warehouse bill, by Mr. McCLEAN, of Pa., to increase the duty on iron in bars, bolts, &c. The writer, whoever he may be, editor or any body else, but probably the said \$1500 a year editor, must be extremely verdant if he supposed the Whigs were foolish enough to patch up a miserable tariff bill that was wrong from beginning to end, by an amendment to the Warehouse bill; and he must count largely upon the stupidity or gullibility of his readers if he supposes they are to be taken in by any such unripe corn as this. Mr. McCLEAN

I know did not expect the Whigs to vote for it; he knew they were not such deceivers as to attempt to tinker up a miserable rickety bill in this way.

His object in submitting the amendment, was to silence the Southern free trade men, who had very unfairly took occasion when persons were here from Pennsylvania, to tell that their representatives had moved no amendments and intimating their willingness to vote for higher duties upon iron, the manufacture of iron, &c.

This amendment tested their sincerity, as they all voted against it.

But why does not Mr. Glossbrenner attack those who made a bill so bad as to require mending immediately, and *all over*, instead of the Whigs for not *amending* it? Answer: because the makers of the bill, or the party, give him \$1500 a year, which was not to be thrown away lightly; and for this \$1500 a year, besides the duties of his office at Washington, he is expected to support the party right or wrong, and abuse the Whigs. He is therefore laboring in his vocation.

On Monday the mercury rose to $90\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday last, in this place—being the highest, with two or three exceptions, this season.

Gen. Gaines.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Gaines made up its decision on Tuesday last, in private session, and having forwarded it to the War Department, adjourned *sine die*. The nature of the decision has not transpired.

Telegraph to Europe.

The folks now talk of having a line of magnetic Telegraph from this country to Europe, by the way of Bering's Straits, across which it may be supported by moored buoys, without impeding the navigation. What next?

Unnatural Murder.

On Wednesday last, a woman named Elizabeth Haman, in Philadelphia county, was committed to prison for drowning her child, ten months old, in a stream of water near her residence. After drowning it, she buried it in a hole covering it with earth and leaves, where it was found. She made a confession of the horrid deed.

The Health of the Troops.—A letter from Barita, Mexico, dated 26th ult. says the officers and men of the regular service are generally enjoying tolerable health. The volunteers are suffering to a great extent with the dysentery and fever, brought on by their own carelessness; their officers are not capable of taking care of them, or even themselves.

Gen. Taylor has ordered to be erected at Point Isabel, a general hospital, capable of accommodating 2000 men. The water at that point and at the Brazos is bad, but a sufficient quantity of rain water can be had for the sick only. It is reported that the volunteers between May's camp and Matamoras, are dying off with the yellow fever. It has not made its appearance at Barita yet, or on the Rio Grande.

An Incident at Bedford Springs.

C. J. Faulkner, Esq. and family of Virginia, were at the Springs with a female servant a few days since. As soon as it was known that she was a slave, the Abolitionists set to work to induce her to make her escape, for which they had furnished the necessary means. After

much persuasion for some days, or rather nights, she was induced to depart, when she was conducted to a settlement about ten miles off. As soon as she began to realize her new position, instead of being satisfied with it, she resolutely determined to return to her mistress, which she did in opposition to the strongest entreaty of her new friends. On her

arrival at the Springs, she implored forgiveness for her conduct, which was readily granted. Mr. F. then offered her her freedom, and money to go where she pleased, which she refused, saying she wanted no other home than what she has already had. The next day, Mr. F. and family left for their home in Virginia with the female servant in attendance upon the children, as gay as a buck, rejoicing in her escape from her new to her old friends.

The Slave Trade.—The Liberia Herald of the 1st June, says,

"The slave trade about here is breathing its last gasp. The British cruisers have so closely invested these deus of blood and death that the slavers at the Galenias have given their slaves to the natives, and some of them, we have been informed, are waiting with impatience to quit the coast. Those at New Cestos, making a virtue of necessity, have embarked in the palm-oil trade. Success to this branch of their business."

The price of horses and mules has risen 25 per cent. in Missouri in consequence of the demand for the army.

TOKEN OF GRATITUDE.

The Presbytery Board of Education, in Philadelphia, acknowledges the receipt of \$26 55 from Harrisburg, in view of this, that foreign missions will ultimately reward the church summer harvest. The loss is heavy, but the amount we have not learned.

A Tract Building a Church.—A correspondent of the American Messenger states that a tract was carried about a year since, into a destitute neighborhood in Virginia, where it fell into the hands of a young man, who read it, became interested, started a Sabbath School, then a prayer meeting, and then a subscription to build a church. The house was built, and last fall the people applied to the Washington Presbytery to recommend them to a preacher.

A Remarkable Discovery.—Prof. Auckland, at a meeting of the Royal Society in London (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair) read a paper upon the discovery he has recently made, which promises not to be of any great utility, but at the same time will be very ornamental, and a source of great pleasure to many persons. His experiments were made upon what Linnaeus terms the Oiseau Noir or the common black-bird. He took several of these birds (which were hatched early in the spring) immediately from the shell—kept them in a well warmed apartment, and fed them three times a day, upon different kinds of flower seeds, from which the husks had been carefully picked. The result was each bird had the plumage of the flower that would have grown from the seed if planted in the ground. This is a beautiful research, and richly has the learned professor been paid. He exhibited to the Royal Society several specimens. His Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, immediately gave orders to the keeper of his aviary, to make experiments on an extensive scale. Professor Auckland's birds were sent by special express to the Queen.

Bottle Making.—The rapidity with which bottles are made is almost incredible. A workman with the assistance of a gatherer and blower, will begin and finish one hundred and twenty dozen of quart bottles in ten hours, which averages nearly two and a quarter per minute, and this is ordinarily done; and in some works the men are restricted to two per minute, to prevent the work being slighted.

An American Characteristic.—Respect for woman is noted by all travellers as one of the noblest traits of the American character. Every where—in public assemblies, stages, railroad cars, steam-boats and public conveyances, our citizens evince the greatest regard to the comforts of lady passengers, and a man who would refuse to give up a good seat to a lady, would be justly considered a boor.

The Bible.—The Bible has been translated into, and is now printed or written in, one hundred and fifty languages.

Jayne's Expositor.—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most popular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale here to the present time; numerous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig.

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From the Rev. A. R. Hinckley, Franklin, Ia., March 19, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Your medicines have been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expositor. I have received much benefit from it myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm which returned about once a week, has been, to all appearance, permanently cured.

A. R. HINCKLEY.

From the Rev. A. R. Hinckley, Franklin, Ia., March 19, 1841.

Dear Sir—We want some more of your medicines, particularly the Expositor, which gives universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

SLUSSON & WILLIAMS.

Aug. 17.

S. DILLER & SON.

Aug. 17.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 10th inst. an indentured servant girl, named SARAH SOPHIA MARTIN,

between 15 and 16 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person returning her to me.

HUGH SCOTT, (of A.)

Aug. 17.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS.

just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscriber near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS, 300 do. Golden TWEED,

600 do. FLANNELS,

500 do. BLANKETS, double width

400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,

200 do. LINSEVS,

200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either at wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whig citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships, at the places of holding their borough and township elections, on

Saturday the 22d day of August next,

at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select Two Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in a

County Convention,

which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Conferrees.

ROBERT SMITH,

ROBERT G. HARPER,

DANIEL M. SMYER,

A. R. STEVENSON,

JAMES RENSHAW,

JOSEPH BAUGHER,

AND W. HEINTZLEMAN,

Gettysburg, July 20.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,

DEALER IN CLOTH,

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all

kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruits, &c. &c.

LL-Liberal advances made on consignments

REFFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son, H. M. Brent, Esq.

W. & S. Wyman, H. Cash, Valley Bank.

T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, Com. & Far. Bank.

J. H. Sherrard, Esq. Cash. Far. Bank.

Lot, Ensay & Co.

Shingler & Devries

July 27.

6m

DOCTORS BERLICHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of

Adams County, who may be afflicted

with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC

DISEASES, that they may purchased

Coat's Patent Graduated Galvanic

Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloraux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the

Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instru-

ments of writing, under seal, to be used in the

State of Maryland.

WM. M. SHERRY

March 30.

4m

WILL B. MCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied by Sheriff's Of-

ice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on

every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Ho-

tel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all

other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The account of George Locket, Administrator

with the will annexed of the Estate of Charles

Kinloch, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Ad-

ministrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Adminis-

trator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T.

Williams, Executors of the last will and testa-

ment of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Adminis-

trator of the Estate of William Asbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John

Houck, Executors of the last will and testa-

ment of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet

and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet,

deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward

Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry and

George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet,

deceased, who was the Guardian of George Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet

and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet,

deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah

Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet

and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet,

deceased, who was the Guardian of Man-

dilla Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Adminis-

trator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidau,

deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of

the last will and testament of Henry Toot, de-

ceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

30 South Second Street, between Market and

Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed,

almost impossible, to obtain always good Green

and Black Teas. But now you have only to

visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain

as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish

for. All tastes can here be suited, with the ad-

vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining

at all times, pure and highly

perfumed

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and

Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

It has been very difficult, indeed,

almost impossible, to obtain always good Green

and Black Teas. But now you have only to

visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain

as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish

for. All tastes can here be suited, with the ad-

vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. IRVINE,

President of the several Courts of Common

Pleas, in the Counties composing the 15th

District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and

Termination, and General Jail Delivery, for

the trial of all capital and other offenders in

the said District, and

GEORGE SMYER and JAMES

M. DIXON, Esq's, Judges of the Courts of

Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of

Oyer and Termination, and General Jail Deliv-

ery, in the said District, and

GEORGE STOVER, Esq.

Aug. 3.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in

Franklin township, Adams county, on

Thursday the 10th instant,

A Bay Horse,

about 15 hands high—with a

small star, and a little white on

his left hind foot—a little hip-shot—some white

hairs occasioned by the collar. The owner is

desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID GOODYEAR.

July 27.

TEMPERANCE.

MEETING of the "Total Abstinen-

ce Temperance Society of Bendersville," will

be held in the Methodist-Episcopal Church, in

Bendersville, on Saturday (August 1) Evening.

The 22d will be the regular meeting, when

or more addresses will be delivered, where all,

whether friends or enemies of the cause, are re-

spectfully invited to attend.

A. T. WRIGHT, Secy.

Aug. 10.

NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate

of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams

county, deceased, having been granted

to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she

hereby gives notice to those indebted to said

Estate to call and settle, the same, and those

who have claims, to present them, properly au-</p

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE LAST DAY of the Session.

A SCENE.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The House met at eight, with a decided majority of empty benches. Each of those present appeared full of anxiety, as though the fate of the whole Union depended upon him. Order appeared to be out of the question, and there was a constant murmur of voices like that which arises from a large school on the eve of a holiday. Some members stood in the aisle before the Chair, and gesticulated with vehemence. Others wandered about taking snuff, and dealing liberal pinches to their brethren, for which they received liberal quids of the best chewing tobacco in return. When members have received their pay and mileage from the Sergeant-at-Arms, it always makes them wonderfully good natured.

The first business was the consideration of the amendments to the Naval Pension bill, in committee of the whole. It was reported to the House with a non-concurrence in the amendment of the Senate. The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

About forty members then sprung to their feet and shouted "Mr. Speaker." The Speaker pounded with his mace, and called "order," but order had been gone long ago, with a determination not to return at the present session. So members kept shouting and the Speaker kept hammering with his hammer, until at length the Speaker got the victory. But silence lasted for a few minutes only, for the refractory members returned to the charge and kept bellowing at the top of their voices, for this, that, and the other bill to be taken up.

Several private bills from the Senate, to which there was no opposition, were taken up and passed. A motion to go into committee for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton was most ungallantly negatived.

Here the uproar was almost deafening, and members kept calling on the Speaker, and waving bills and resolutions in their hands like mad men.

One refractory gentleman suggested that the Speaker had better employ some one to hammer for him, while he attended to the requests of members.

Several sly old foxes, who had got all their bills through some days ago, sat still in their seats eating peaches and apples, and laughing at the struggles of their less experienced friends. Who be to the man with weak lungs. In a struggle like this, he stood no chance. The man who could shout "Mr. Speaker," with the voice of a roaring lion, or an enraged bull, was sure to get the best chance for the floor.

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a most desperate attempt to induce the House to go into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, the Indian agent in Oregon. He said it was a burning shame that Mr. White should not be paid.

Objection being made, Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules. The result was 90 to 20—no quorum.

A message was here received from the Senate, but objection was made to its consideration on the ground that no quorum was present. [Cries of "there is a quorum, but members won't vote."]

The message from the Senate, being the result of the labor of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was finally taken up.

Mr. M'Kay stated in explanation that the committee of conference had not, as was rumored, inserted in the bill the "Mexican two millions" bill, although he admitted that such appropriation had been considered.

The report of the conference committee was then unanimously concurred in, and the bill was signed by the President.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, which having been laid aside to be reported, Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to take up another bill for the relief of the same individual. This created a real hurricane, and there was a noise like the explosion of ten thousand cedar barrels.

Various points of order were raised and discussed with great spirit. Some members got so hoarse by shouting, that their voices sounded like damaged trumpets.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said that the Chair had assigned him the floor, and he intended to keep it. He was not, however, able to keep his word, for there were at least a score of competitors who fairly shouted him out of his right.

Mr. Thompson made a second attempt, but the whirlwind passed over him again. But he bent beneath its violence, and at last actually got a hearing. He went into a long explanation of the report of the committee in the case of White.

Members called him to cut it short, whilst others said, "Thompson, take your hour."

Here the committee rose to receive a message from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Smithsonian Bequest bill, and transmitting the report of the conference committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

The report of the committee of conference was agreed to. So the Naval appropriation bill is finally passed.

The consideration of the bill for the relief of Elijah White, was then resumed in committee, and finally reported with amendments. The amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. J. B. Hunt moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report a bill from the committee on public lands, amidst cries of "You can't come it." "Look out, Hunt."

One old member with a grey head took an enormous pinch of snuff and demanded a division. One was had, but no quorum voted. The yeas and nays were then ordered, but as this would show who had deserted their posts and gone home, there was considerable reluctance to order them. They were, however, finally taken, and the result was yeas 79, nays 59—not two-thirds.

A message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Smithsonian bequest bill, as well as the general appropriation bill; also the bill making appropriations for certain defensive works. (This bill contains the appropriation of \$30,000 for Soller's Point Flats.)

The Smithsonian bill having passed, it became the duty of the Speaker to appoint, on the part of the House, three Regents, whereon Messrs. Owen, Hough and Hilliard, were appointed.

Another message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Naval Pension bill.

The bills for the relief of Elijah White were returned from the Senate with amendments. After a fierce struggle, and many voices looking at the clock, which indicated a near approach to noon, the House went into committee on the amendment.

A bill was also considered in committee making appropriation for carrying out the Cherokee treaty.

The committee here rose to receive another message from the President, after which at least three score of the members commenced talking at once about particular bills to which they stood god-father. It seemed as though Niagara Falls had broken their traces and were running through the Hall.

Finally the House went into committee and took up again the bill for the relief of White, but the committee rose in double quick time, for it was within a minute of twelve.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and in the midst of vociferous cries of "Mr. Speaker," "order," "sit down there," "I have the floor," etc. etc., that dignity adjourned the House till the first Monday in December next.

FROM THE ARMY.

The Picayune has two letters from Mr. Kendall, dated Camargo, July 16, from which we extract the following:

The city of Camargo—or what is left of it—stands on the South side of the river San Juan, and three miles only from the Rio Grande. Its population has been

as high as 6000; but previous to *la cruenta*,

as the people call the recent dreadful flood, it had fallen to 5000, and is now much less even than that number.

Many of the inhabitants, who have lost all,

will never return, choosing higher grounds in the vicinity on which to rebuild their *jacales*, as their houses or tenements are termed.

The extent of the freshet, or the rapidity with which the waters of the San Juan rose, have not been exaggerated. In this place alone no less than *eight hundred and sixty houses*—among them some of the best houses—were either

much injured or totally destroyed,

the frightened inhabitants flocking to the hills in crowds when they saw that the place must inevitably be inundated.

The houses immediately around the Plaza, including the church and the dwellings of the priest and alcade, were injured but little,

although the waters gave even these a

thorough soaking.

To compute the entire loss sustained by Camargo were im-

possible; it would not amount to so

much as many might suppose, for hun-

dreds of the houses were of little value;

yet the amount of suffering, as most of

the people have lost their all, has been

gratifying.

The only persons who remained in the

place were the few American residents,

who lived in canoes while the city was

under water. Nearly opposite where I

am now writing, stands a large mesquit

tree, in the top of which they built a

roost which still remains.

The weather here is insupportably

hot during the middle of the day, with

little air stirring, as was the case at Reynosa.

On the march from that place to

this the infantry suffered dreadfully, es-

pecially this side of Laguna del Pajaritas,

or Lake of the Little Birds, there being

no water on the road, and the sun pour-

ing his hottest rays directly upon their

backs. Several fell on the ground, ex-

hausted by the heat, while others were

so much overcome that it was necessary

to give them places in the forage wagons.

McCulloch's Rangers did not suffer to

the same extent, being all well mounted;

but this thing of campaigning in a south-

ern latitude during mid-summer is not so

particularly pleasant under any circum-

stances. To be sure, by sounding the

reveille at half-past 2 o'clock in the morn-

ing and starting at 3, much of the march

is through with before the sun is yet up;

but starting off at such an unseasonable

hour and being obliged to lay about dur-

ing the heat of the day without shade,

for we have no tents, comes rather hard

on the American people—on a portion of

them at least. Bivouacking and all that

sort of thing may sound very well in bal-

lads, but when it comes down to the stern

reality of the thing it is distinctly a differ-

ent matter.

Mount Vesuvius.—Advices from Na-

plea to June 27th, state that Mount Ve-

suvius was in full eruption, and vomiting

forth masses of lava with great noise.—

During the night the flames presented a

magificent spectacle.

Mr. William Horner, of Columbia,

Pa. was drowned a few days ago whilst

bathing in the Susquehanna.

From the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday last.

THE MEXICAN NEGOTIATION BILL.

Our readers already know that the President of the United States, addressing himself first to the Senate in a confidential Message, and afterwards to both Houses of Congress in a public Message, had appealed to them for advice and aid in bringing to a close the War with Mexico, as he ought to have done before he, by his sole action, began the war; or, to use phraseology to which none can take exception, before he placed our gallant little Army under Gen. Taylor in such a position as to make war inevitable.

In pursuance of the public Message, a bill was on Saturday introduced in

Committee of the Whole in the House of

Representatives, by one of the partisans

of the Executive, for making an appropria-

tion of Two Millions of Dollars to en-

able the President of the United States to

negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Mexico,

including most plainly the acquisition

by force or purchase, or by both

means conjointly, of a greater or less por-

tion of Mexican territory. This bill was

debated both before and after the recess

on Saturday, and all was going merrily

as marriage bells towards its consummation,

when the apple of discord was

thrown into the midst of the majority by

a motion of Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania

—the gentleman whom the government

paper eulogized, the other day, as

"the bold and fearless and truly able Wil-

mot," and in regard to whom we were

given to understand, by the same authori-

ty, that it was "a singular coincidence

that he is a native of the same town and

county in the State as Mr. WALKER."—

This gentleman was "bold" enough to

move a Proviso in the bill, and to carry it

too, declaring "that, as an express and

fundamental condition to the acquisition

of any territory from the Republic of

Mexico by the United States, by virtue

of any treaty which may be negotiated

between them, and to the use by the Ex-

ecutive of the moneys herein appropriat-

ed, neither slavery nor involuntary ser-

vitude shall ever exist in any part of said

territory, except for crime, whereof the

party shall first be duly convicted."—

This amendment made the bill so very

unacceptable to its most ardent friends

that many of them voted against its pas-

sage, and even Mr. M'KAY would not

vote for his own bill. The bill passed,